# Phase Control of Captured Light to Enhance Photosensor Efficiency

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## Introduction

The probability of a photon being converted into an electron when striking a photosensor depends both upon the presence of a localized zone of positive charge within an electron cloud (ibid.) and also depends upon the phase position of a photon at the time that it strikes the photosensor.

## Abstract

If the phase position of all light striking a photosensor could be controlled so as to ensure that a crest or trough in phase is arrived at just as the wave reaches the sensor, the discrete magnetism of the photons would be zero or near-zero, thereby increasing the influence of the discrete magnetism of the electrons in the photosensor material upon the photons. This increased influence would result in slowed progression of the photons through the cloud and would increase the chances of photon-to-electron conversion due to prolonged exposure to the Higgs Field (ibid.)

Magnetically-active prismatic materials may be used to synchronize phase so that the phase position of light may be made to be predictable at sensor arrival time. Light which is mid-phase and which, therefore, has greater discrete magnetism, could be made to slow to a lesser degree than light which is near a peak in phase and which therefore has less discrete magnetism.

Through the use of such materials, phase-synchronized light derived from ambient light sources of variable phase can be clustered together and made to arrive in wave-packets rather than arriving according to a natural timing. Relevant is not the clustering of the waves, but the ability to ensure that a peak or trough is being reached as the photons are passing through the material whereas clustering is an unavoidable by product of that process.

## Conclusion

This method may be combined with other innovative methods in order to further-enhance photosensor sensitivity and, therefore, resolution. Clustering may have additional perquisites as it would, potentially, make it easier to differentiate between signal and noise.